

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 16.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS, at CURRENT RATES ON GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.
SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE
MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to
GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

YANGTZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 280,000.00

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, and
April, 1881.....Tls. 938,000.00

DIRECTORS.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. DODD, Esq. Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business in
proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [53]

To be Let.

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
"KURRAHJEAN" No. 10, ALBANY
ROAD.
OFFICES in No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1882. [74]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS suitable for an Office in the
Premises No. 15, WELLINGTON-STREET.
Possession on 1st January, 1882.

Apply to
DE SOUZA & Co.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1881. [15]

TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in "BLUE
BUILDINGS" Praya East, with immediate
possession.
Apply to
J. M. GUEDES.
33, WELLINGTON-STREET.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [49]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

COCKBURN'S OLD PORT.
GUEDES' LONDON OLD PORT, A VERY
RARE WINE.
ST. MARCEAUX CHAMPAGNE, IN PINTS AND
QUARTS.
L. T. PIVERS' SUPERIOR TOILET SOAP.
F. D. GUEDES,
33, WELLINGTON STREET.
Hongkong, February 8, 1882. [100]

E. C. DA SILVA AND CO.,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "DJEMNAH."
MALAGA FRESH GRAPES, GENTLEMEN'S ready-
made OVERCOATS, Embroidered and Fine White
LACE, BALL HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' and Gentle-
men's Finest White LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
White TRAINED SKIRTS for BALL DRESSES,
White KID GLOVES, Embroidered and Fancy
FANS.

Great Variety in ORIZA PERFUME TOILET
REQUISITES, comprising—ORIZA NEW MOWN
HAY, ORIZA ORPOND'S BOUQUET, ORIZA
WATER, ORIZA SCOTCH LAVENDER, ORIZA LYS,
ORIZA ESS, HELIOTROPE,
&c., &c., &c.

ORIZA POWDER, ORIZA DENTIFRICE, ORIZA
SOAP, ORIZA HAIR OIL.
&c., &c., &c.

E. C. DA SILVA & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1881. [9]

A FONG PHOTOGRAPHER,
HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS
than any other in CHINA.

Miniatures Painted on Ivory from \$7.
Oil Paintings on Canvas from \$5.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other styles
of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed
under the supervision and management of
D. K. GRIFFITH.
Studio 8, Queen's-road.
[13]

For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX
"PEHU,"
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.

CRACKERS.

BONBONS (Assorted).

CHOCOLATE CREAM.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

FIGS.

MALAGA RAISINS.

TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).

CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES

(in Bottles and Tins).

SYRUPS (Assorted).

HUNTLY and PALMER'S DISCOUNTS.

ALMONDS and NUTS.

VANILLA.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).

COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).

VEAU ROTI (in Tins).

RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).

FRICANDAU (Assorted).

TRUFFES.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).

ANCHOVIES in Oil.

CAVIAR.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice.

SARDINES in Tomatas.

SARDINES in Oil.

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.

SAUSAGES (Assorted).

LYONS SAUSAGES.

FRENCH & SPANISH OLIVES.

FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and
2 lbs. Tins).

MACCARONI (Assorted) Paste for
Soups, Letters, stars, &c.

TAPIOCA.

FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

C H E E S E.

GRUYERE.

ROQUEFORT.

DUTCH.

CALIFORNIA.

CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND
CIGARETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY

FROM

PINAUD AND PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of

FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

in Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS,

for Soda and other Bottles.

C L A R E T S

In Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LAROSE.

CHATEAU LAFFITTE.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

ST. EMILION.

MEDOC.

W I N E S.

SAUTERNE.

PORTO.

SHERRY.

MARSALA.

B R A N D Y.

FRENCH COGNAC.

ABSINTHE.

L I Q U E U R S.

CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).

BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANISETTE (Marie Brigard).

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

KIRSCHWASSER.

PEPPERMINT.

VERMOUTH (Nolly Prat).

VERMOUTH (Turino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.

And a VARIETY of OTHER GOODS.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [17]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND HAVE NOW FOR SALE,
PRICE \$1.50.

THE NAUTICAL POCKET MANUAL FOR 1882,

Containing List of Lights, Buoys, and Beacons on the Coast of China and Japan;
Shanghai Tide Table, Customs Signals, and a mass information indispensable to
Captains and Officers of Vessels trading between Hongkong,
Shanghai, and the Northern Ports.

New Cabinet Photographs of Beauties. New Silk Woven Pictures, representing
Sporting Scenes.

New Seraps for Screens and Scrap Books.

New French Novels, including Daudet's "Numa Roumestan," and works by Hector
Malot, Xavier de Montepin, &c.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES. VALENTINES. VALENTINES.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG. [1]

ROSE & CO.,

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

G E N E R A L D R A P E R Y D E P A R T M E N T
LONG CLOTHS and FLANNELS.
TABLES LINEN and IRISH LINENS. GENERAL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
SHEETINGS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

FANCY DRESS AND SILK DEPARTMENTS.
PLAIN and FANCY DRESS GOODS.

COLOURED and BLACK SILKS.

FANCY BROCADED SILKS (PARISIAN).

ALL WOOL SERGES, &c., &c., &c.

SILK VELVETS and VELVETEENS.

FASHIONABLE STRIPED SILK VELVETS.

FASHIONABLE EMBOSSED SILK VELVETS.

FANCY LACE GOODS IN FISHES, COLLARETTES, AND SETS OF
COLLARS and CUFFS.

Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Real and Imitation Laces, Sunshades, Umbrellas, Corsets, Ladies'
and Children's Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Fancy Wool and Crewel
Work, Fancy Goods. Chenille and Beaded Fringes, Spanish and Beaded Black Laces, Hosiery
Gloves, &c., &c., &c.

Also, GENTLEMEN'S

Shirts, Collars, Scarves, Handkerchiefs, Half Hose, Undershirts, Drawers, Solitaires and studs,
and an indescribable number of Miscellaneous Goods.

Address—

ROSE AND COMPANY,

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOW ROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

B E G T O A N N O U N C E T H A T T H E Y I N T E N D H A V I N G
THEIR
G R E A T C L E A R A N C E S A L E
DURING

THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

TOYS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF-PRICE.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 30th, 1882. [79]

HONGKONG RACES—HONGKONG RACES.

T. N. DRISCOLL,

TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

By Special Appointment to H.E. the GOVERNOR of HONGKONG

and to

H.H.H. the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS of RUSSIA.

Is now showing, EX "GLENROY,"

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BLACK and BLUE FRENCH COATINGS.

A CHOICE LOT of SUITINGS and TROWSERINGS, in FRENCH,
WEST of ENGLAND, SCOTCH, CHEVIOT, and SAKONY TWEEDS.

WHITE CASSIMERES, for RACING BREECHES.

BEDFORD and WORSTED CORDS. LIGHT MELTONS, for OVERCOATS.

DRAB SHELL and BLACK SILK HATS. BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS.

R A C I N G S C A R V E S, &c., &c., &c. [14]

ED. CHASTEL & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

MARINE HOUSE, 15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE for sale, ex recent arrivals, Light Breakfast CIGARETTES in Quarts and Pints. After Dinner
CLARETS in Quarts and Pints.

CHATEAU LAFITE, MARGAUX, LAROSE, LEOVILLE CLOS DE
MAURIN, &c., &c.

DE ST. MARCEAUX & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, Pints and Half-Pints.

CLARET in WOOD.

CHARTREUSE, CURACAO, MARASCHINO.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. [27]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS and AMUNITION

DEALERS.

BEAUFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of
every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at
moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always
on hand. [28]

C. L. THEVENIN

COMMISSION AGENT,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT.

CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDIES, COG-
NACS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS,

WHISKY, &c., &c.

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING. [26]

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and
within easy distance of the principal landing
places. [12]

J. COOK, Proprietor.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

JAPAN,
Captain T. S. GARDNER, from Calcutta, Penang,
and Singapore.

The above steamer having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for
Counter-signature and to take immediate delivery
of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining on
board after the 8th instant, will be landed and
stored at Consignee's risk and expense and no
Fire Insurance will be effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that any
claims must be made immediately, as none will
be entertained after the 10th instant.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1882. [92]

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEET-
ING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-
pany will be held at the Office of the Company,
No. 7, Queen's Road, at Half-past THREE
O'CLOCK, in the Afternoon of TUESDAY, the 28th
February instant, to receive a Statement of
Accounts to the 31st December, 1881, the Report
of the General Managers, and to Elect a Consult-
ing Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1882. [101]

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 28th day
of February instant, both days included.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1882. [102]

NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED for the PUR-
CHASE of 142 HONGKONG HOTEL
SHARES, the Property of the HONGKONG HOTEL
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Applications to be sent to the Undersigned
until ONE O'CLOCK P.M. on the 28th February,
1882.

Offers under Par will not be entertained.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary of the Hongkong Hotel
Company, Limited.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1882. [103]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be
held at the Company's Office, 39, Queen's Road,
Victoria, at THREE O'CLOCK in the Afternoon of
WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February instant, for
the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts
and the Report of the Directors for the year end-
ing 31st December, 1881.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 22nd inst.,
both days inclusive.

By Order,

A. G. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [90]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of (\$2.50) TWO D

Intimations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY
"TO BE PUBLISHED."



THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.
A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE
PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882.
PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at the office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Ports, including Formosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter to ensure correctness upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a perfectly reliable *guide mecum*.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordinary advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong, or any other part of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE TREATIES WITH CHINA,
JAPAN, & SIAM.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE
TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND
JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
TRADE STATISTICS FROM
OFFICIAL SOURCES.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH
CHINA & JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL BE PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR,
AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS
OF THE TREATY PORTS OF
CHINA & JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS
serving in the China Command,
which has been revised at Headquarters.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL
OFFICERS ON THE CHINA
STATION.

Including the most recent appointments
and local changes, corrected at
Head-Quarters.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
HAS BEEN
LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS
BETWEEN
SINGAPORE AND NEWCHANG.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN
RESIDENTS IN THE EAST.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF
HONGKONG GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
GENERAL CHEMISTS,

AND

Manufacturers of the following

AERATED WATERS,

viz:

SODA, TONIC, SASSAPARILLA,
AND POTASH, LEMONADE,
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.Deliveries in Town and Harbour from
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPLIED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
SHANGHAI.CANTON DISPENSARY,
CANTON.THE DISPENSARY,
FOOCHOW.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1882.

WHATEVER opinions may be entertained of His Excellency the Governor generally, there cannot possibly exist the slightest doubt as to his high administrative capabilities. Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY deservedly bears a great reputation as a most accomplished public speaker, and his parliamentary experiences have made him a most consummate debater on all questions of a political character. It is not too much to say—and in spite of the strong feeling which exists in certain quarters against His Excellency, we think it will be admitted even by his most pronounced opponents—that in the whole list of Colonial governors there is not a single one whose administrative abilities can be compared to those of the present Governor of Hongkong. With his unpopularity, if it exist, we have at present nothing to do; but as all great men have a right to be judged by their public works, we are prepared to maintain that the annual statement made to the Legislative Council by His Excellency the Governor on Tuesday, and which we published in full in our yesterday's issue, is a monument of administrative skill and ability of which any living politician might be justly proud; and which will have more weight with the Liberal Government and the British people than all the columns of scurrilous abuse which have so liberally been showered on Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY by his avowed enemies for years past.

We have been accused of having made ourselves His Excellency's special advocate and apologist. The accusation, we need hardly say, is maliciously false, and grossly libellous. As an independent representative of public opinion we have invariably in all cases endeavoured to hold the scales of justice with an even hand. Fair and honest criticism, because it happened to lean to the unpopular side, has been subjected to treatment from the Hongkong newspapers, and a section of the Hongkong public, which reflects but little credit on the character of our current journalism, or the impartiality of that section of the community whose patronage we have preferred to sacrifice rather than become the hireling of a party. We make these allusions now to mark a new era in the political career of this journal, so far as our contemporaries are concerned. We have performed a public duty in exposing the mean artifices to which such journals as the *China Mail* will descend for the purpose of conciliating powerful supporters, and gratifying private malice, although the task has not been a pleasant one. We are now contented to rest on our oars, leaving our contemporaries, to pursue their political destinies in the way they like best. Unless personally attacked we have decided to cut out a course for ourselves, leaving the *China Mail* and *Daily Press* to revel in coarseness and misrepresentation unchecked. Our best friends and warmest supporters assure us that the utterances of the above named journals carry no weight, have no political significance or importance whatsoever, and that to continue exposing their contemptible and futile efforts to blacken the character and injure the prospects of Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY is quite unnecessary, and can serve no useful end. And so for the future we shall, as far as possible, ignore their political pretensions.

Leaving the differences of opinion on

the point of order between the Governor and Mr. F. BULKLEY JOHNSON for future discussion, we will now briefly refer to His Excellency's statement of the progress made by the Colony during the past year. Now—or never—should be the opportunity of Governor HENNESSY's political opponents. This journal contained yesterday a complete and detailed account of measures carried into effect, of actual work done by the local government; in fact an official *resumé* of the Governor's political acts in Hongkong for the last twelve months. We would ask His Excellency's opponents if the statement made by the Governor to the Legislative Council be true in substance and in fact. If it is admitted to be a true and correct record of what has actually been done; if the internal affairs of this Colony are as publicly represented by Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY, it would interest the public to know on what ground His Excellency's policy has been assailed. If, on the other hand, it is asserted that the annual statement was merely an artfully concocted tissue of misrepresentations and untruths, we have a right to ask that the alleged false assertions be pointed out so that the matter can be properly dealt with. We venture to say that Governor HENNESSY's eminently satisfactory report of the progress made by the Colony of Hongkong during the year 1881, is more than justified by the actual facts, and we submit that under such circumstances the numerous attacks which have from time to time been made on a policy which appears to have succeeded so well, are now plainly proved to have been altogether unjustifiable, and it is reasonable to infer made for special and personal reasons in no way connected with the interests of the community.

The Extradition Treaty with Macao should have been arranged years ago, and it is to Governor HENNESSY's credit—although he disclaims any share in the negotiations—that a matter which has engaged attention for about forty years should have at last been so satisfactorily settled. The Penal Laws Amendment Ordinance, No. 3 of 1881, should meet with universal approbation. Branding and flogging criminals are brutalities which disgrace any civilised Power, and although we do not believe in mawkish sentimentality, we must confess to feeling a relief that such degrading punishments are no longer sanctioned by the laws of the Colony. The effect of Governor HENNESSY's policy towards the criminal classes can be best judged by referring to the statistics quoted in the statement. The financial condition of Hongkong is now more satisfactory than it ever has been. Is financial success, therefore, a proof of bad government? We should say it is a guarantee of the wisdom which has invariably characterised the whole of Governor HENNESSY's financial measures. The increased price obtained for the Opium Farm should prove a bitter pill to the army of croakers, whose doleful predictions of a greatly reduced rate have been so summarily falsified. Taxation in the Colony has undergone no change during the present Governor's term of office; but certainly the march of progress and improvement has not stood still. Hongkong has improved in every way during the past five years, not only in increasing and extending its commercial importance, but in internal progress. Our roads and streets have never been in such efficient condition as at present, and with the exception of rules for regulating street traffic, which are far from satisfactory, little remains to be done to make Hongkong a model Colony. With the proposed Observatory, new Water Police Station, and Gaol on Stone-cutter's Island, we need not deal at present. The water supply scheme can also safely stand over; but His Excellency's remarks—backed up by figures—as to the general health and sanitary condition of the city afford room for congratulation. The policy adopted in selling government lands for commercial purposes speaks for itself, and although we do not propose following the elaborate details of important works now in progress alluded to at such length by the Governor in his speech, their importance should not be overlooked. Our manufactures have hitherto been almost nil. From present appearances the Colony has every prospect of quickly attaining a commercial importance as a manufacturing centre never dreamt of in the good old days about which we hear so much. And much of this increasing prosperity is undoubtedly due to Chinese enterprise backed up by Chinese capital. In future years when Hongkong shall have become, not merely an emporium for goods in transit, but the greatest manufacturing settlement in the Far East, the far-sighted, liberal policy of Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY towards our Chinese fellow subjects will be thoroughly understood and properly appreciated at its true value.

We have received from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh a copy of *The Nautical Pocket Manual* for 1882. This handy little volume, which is exceedingly well got up in pocket book form, is published in Shanghai, and contains a mass of interesting and useful information. The Shanghai Tide Tables, Customs signals, Woosung bar signals, times high of water, Codes of signals, harbour regulations, distances separating the various ports in China and Japan, particulars about the buoys and lights on the coast, with numerous other useful items combine to render this work indispensable to officers of ships, in fact a regular sailor's friend. The compiler has evidently exercised the greatest care in his work, which we can heartily recommend to the public as one of the most useful little works of reference we have ever perused.

APPROPOS of recent discussions in this Colony with respect to sanitation, we notice that, in the last discussion at the Royal Colonial Institute in London, in the debate on Mr. Griffith's paper on West Africa, Mr. Colin Graham-Rosenbush, late Consul for Italy and Holland at Sierra Leone, said:—"The subject has been ably treated by Mr. Griffith in the admirable paper he has just read, and has also been well spoken to by Mr. Grant and the previous speaker. I will therefore make but few remarks. With regard to the climate, I should like to observe that, previous to the administration of Sir John Pope Hennessy, very little attention was paid to sanitation. . . . There is a long list of Governors, from Lieutenant Clarkson in 1797, and Mr. Ludlam in 1808, to Sir Arthur Kennedy in 1872, and not one of them had given a thought to the health and sanitary improvement of the Colony, and Mr. Hennessy was the first to set apart a sum of money—£1,200—for the purposes of sanitation."

We believe one of the incidents that occurred last session in the House of Commons, to which His Excellency the Governor referred on Tuesday last, in remarking on Mr. Johnson's point of order was that in which Mr. Labouchere rose to complain that he had some days before handed a notice to the Clerk which was not allowed to appear on the Order Book, and with reference to which the speaker, interrupting him, said it was by his (the speaker's) authority that the notice was not allowed to appear, as it was, in his opinion, quite irregular in many respects. Mr. Labouchere having again risen and attempted to speak on the subject, the speaker said:—"If the honourable member intends to conclude with a motion for the purpose of bringing forward, under cover of that motion, a question already declared to be irregular, I shall decline to put that motion to the House." And finally, when Mr. Labouchere said "It is whether—" the speaker said, "I consider the course taken by the honourable member to be extremely irregular, and I must caution him that, if he insists upon proceeding, I must take notice of his conduct."

The Shanghai newspapers are not quite so mealy-mouthed in their criticisms of public performances, as has for so long been the rule in this colony. The Hongkong Press would appear to have only one object in view when writing their laudatory notices, namely to make sure of receiving the advertisements of whatever company may be performing. They think nothing of sacrificing their independence for "the leaves and fishes," and the public, who have a right to expect honest, impartial, and intelligent critiques, are quite ignored in the matter. Although we cannot say that we altogether agree with some of the criticisms which appear in the Shanghai journals, we frankly give our northern contemporaries credit for their thorough independence. Willard's Wanderers who had such a successful season here lately, have made their first appearance in the Model Settlement. When they gave their first appearance in Hongkong the notices in the *Daily Press* and *China Mail* would have led one to believe that such brilliant stars of the professional firmament had never been seen in the Far East. We on the other hand, ventured to hazard an opinion that although Mr. Willard was a clever and amusing character actor, and Miss Beresford useful in subordinate parts, the rest of the company were a long way below par. For being honest enough to express our convictions, the worthy artists and their friends said we were hypocritical and ill-natured. We wonder what they think of their reception by the Shanghai press? The *Courier* is rather rough on them, but we must award the palm to the *Mercury* for its outspoken practical criticism which is as follows:—"Willard's Wanderers Company made their first appearance at the Lyceum Theatre last night, and were fortunate enough to have a full house; but the performances were not of such a nature that will be likely to draw a full house again. The audience was at a disadvantage from the fact that very few programmes were obtainable, and people did not know who was who, nor what the performers intended to do. A blank and dreary stage, with only a couple of chairs in the way of scenery, was all that was disclosed to view when 'Fusiyama' was rolled up as a scroll and a lady came forward and tackled a piano with a tone like a blacksmith's shop. The extremely modest attire of the lady who sang something about waiting (on the P. and O. jetty at 11 p.m.) when the mail's going to start, sent a flutter of excitement through the crowd of intense young men of Shanghai; and the appearance of other lady vocalists—all unknown for want of programmes—kept up a little enthusiasm in the way of laughter and demanded encores. The only thing in the first part of the performance which at all received genuine applause was the clever changing of characters without leaving the stage, as performed by Mr. Willard, and also his 'champion bone solo.' The second part of the performance was evidently a confused jumble of comicities under the name of 'Kitchen Revels'; in which two ladies distinguished themselves by the song 'The Musical Academy of New York,' and the comedian and one of the ladies did very well in the representation of Quakers. Altogether the comedian was low, very low; and the whole performance just such as might be expected at a Whitechapel 'penny gaff'."

The British steamer *Hongkong* goes to Kowloon Dock this day.

The despatch-vessel *Vigilant*, Lieutenant-Commander Lindsay, with Vice-Admiral Willes on board, left at noon for Canton and Macao. It is expected she will be absent for about a week.

The British steamer *Ping-on*, Captain McCaslin, which arrived here last night, reports that on the 7th instant, when 75 N.E. of Hainan Head, she passed the *Albatross* standing to N.N.W. under canvas.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Geo. R. Stevens and Co.) that the steamer *Nelson* left Sydney, on Monday, the 6th inst., for Cooktown and Hongkong, and is due here on or about the 1st March.

We learn that the arrival of the new Viceroy, T'so Tsung T'ang Nanking has again been postponed. We have good grounds for stating that His Excellency will not arrive at his capital until the end of the first Chinese moon.

The annual distribution of the prizes to the pupils of the Central School will take place at the school in Gough-street to-morrow at eleven o'clock, previous to the vacation. His Excellency the Governor will be present on the occasion.

The Paris Opera Bouffe Company gave their final performance at the City Hall last night, to a moderate house, when was produced Hervé's well known comic opera "L'Éclair Cissé." The representation was a very successful one, the whole of the artists proving quite satisfactory in their respective rôles. The company left for Manila by the steamship *Esmeralda* this afternoon.

The Glasgow police have discovered a large number of forged notes for £1 on the Royal Bank of Scotland. The spurious paper has been in circulation for six months, all efforts failing to trace its source. From information received the police visited the lodgings of a foreman lithographer, named Clunie, where they found a quantity of notes and appliances. Clunie was apprehended.

We beg to call attention to an advertisement which appears in another column, announcing that tenders will be received for the 142 shares in the Hongkong Hotel Company (belonging to the Company) until one o'clock on the 28th inst. Applications must be forwarded to Mr. Hauschildt the Secretary of the Company, and no offers under £10 will be entertained. The new Board of Directors apparently believe in a more energetic policy than found favor with their predecessors.

The Canton Vice-regal authorities are reported to be badly in want of funds to enable them to carry on the Government of the two provinces. It is stated that foreign employes have received no pay for the last three months, and the whole of the native officials, including the army, are four months in arrears. A portion of the Hoppo's funds, which ought to have been sent to Peking, has been impounded to satisfy immediate requirements; but affairs are actually getting serious, as the soldiers are said to be mutinous and unruly.

THERE is always a fuss about Lord Boyle nowadays. Ever since he has been of age—that is for some months—his lordship has declined to live with the Earl of Shannon, his noble father, in Castle-Martyr, county Cork, and has preferred to hide himself away in London. Twice the police have told his sorrowing friends where to find him, but they do not seem to have succeeded in bringing him back. The Earl has been married a second time, and the young Viscount will not go home. He likes London and liberty, so perhaps there is no reason why the papers should go on publishing mysterious notices about his disappearances.

The ranks of Arctic voyagers are being thinned. Now comes the death of Dr. J. J. Hayes, who penetrated further into the ice-locked northern continent than any other man. Dr. Hayes had a strong and unshaken belief in the open Polar sea; and to the last he stoutly maintained its existence. He was lecturing at New York only two or three weeks before his death, and then declared that the *Jeannette*, Mr. Gordon Bennett's amateur expedition, had been navigated towards if not into this sea. As to the last English expedition, Dr. Hayes thought less of it than even most of us are ready to do, and Sir George Nares's guess about the paleocretic sea he declared to be "humbug." The man who discovered Grinnell Land had a right, perhaps, to speak thus. Dr. Hayes was a prominent member of the New York State Legislature.

AN amusing fracas occurred at the race-course this morning between Mr. Paul's *stallion* *achater* the "Toad," and Mr. Hutchings' lieutenant general, "Tientsin." In discussing the merits of the various ponies engaged in the Exchange Plate, the Toad ventured to express his opinion that Tajmahal was the best pony in Hongkong for two miles, to which Tientsin vehemently dissented, assenting that Wild Eddy could make rings round him at any distance. The discussion got rather warm; and eventually the Toad tucked up his sleeves and told Tientsin "to put up his hands." Quite willing to accept this summary method of settling the dispute, Tientsin threw himself into fighting attitude, and the two toed the scratch, smiling and confident. Just as the Toad was watching for an opening to send in the left, and Harry's pupil was dancing round his man in approved style, the burly form of the Clerk of the Course hove in sight, and as Mr. Tripp looked as if he meant business with the heavy whip he carried, hostilities were at once suspended; the horse acting as peacemaker as soon as he saw the C.C., although until that official made his appearance he was quite at home seconding his "boss" the Toad. Declining to respond to Mr. Tripp's invitation to get out on the road and settle their differences, a truce was agreed on, much to the disgust and disappointment of a certain veteran sportsman, who audibly muttered that the C.C. ought to let them fight it out there and then.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon. There were present:—
His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR.
Hon. F. SNOWDEN, Acting Chief Justice.
Hon. M. S. TONNOCHY, Acting Colonial Secretary.
Hon. E. L. O'MALLEY, Attorney-General.
Hon. W. M. DEANE, Acting Colonial Treasurer.
Hon. P. RYRIE.
Hon. N. CHOW.
Hon. F. BULKLEY JOHNSON.
Hon. E. R. BELLINGS.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and after a verbal alteration had been made, were confirmed.

THE TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Council now went into Committee on the Tramways Bill.

Hon. P. RYRIE requested leave to retire, which was granted.

On clause 4, the COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that instead of the word "double" the word "single" be substituted. He said the opinion of the surveyor-general was deserving of great attention, and he had already stated his opinion that with the proposed width of the cars it would be dangerous to allow a double line in any part of Queen's-road, and from his own observation, and he had been along Queen's-road several times since the Bill was considered in Select Committee he did not think there was any part of the road that would be safe if two lines were allowed. If improvements hereafter took place in certain parts of it and the road was widened, the Government might see their way to allow a double line to be formed, but at present he would move as an amendment that a single line right through, but a proviso might be put in at the end of the Ordinance that at any time, if the Governor in Council thought fit, at any part of the road where it could be done with safety, a double line might be laid. He thought that for the first few months the Company might very well go on without a double line. If they found it was a project that commanded the public confidence and was likely to become popular, people would be inclined to put up with a little inconvenience for a great good.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON said he would remind the hon. member that this question was very thoroughly considered by the Select Committee, who reported in favour of a double line, and in clause 4 there was a provision that if the working of a double line was found dangerous it should be lawful for the Governor to order one of the lines to be discontinued. It was not compulsory on the Company to make a double line, and having full knowledge that the Governor in Council had ordered them to abandon expensive works they would satisfy themselves before undertaking them that there was no danger, and as the Select Committee had reported in favour of a double line he thought the Council might pass it.

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER said the proviso added to clause 4 was arrived at in order to smooth over matters for the time being. It was by no means of means the unanimous opinion of the Select Committee that a double line should be allowed. Since then he had carefully observed the traffic of the road and he was certainly of opinion that in Queen's-road Central it would be unwise to authorise a double line. The width of an ordinary dog cart was from 5 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. He found the gutters generally took up about 2 ft. 6 in. on each side of the road, and that the amount of space left by a double line of tramway would be so narrow that it would be almost impossible, even if the lines were to be so close together that the cars almost touched in passing, for a carriage to stand on the side of the road without being an obstruction to a tramway car. It had been assumed that Queen's-road had a general width of 31 ft., whereas opposite the Cricket Ground it was only a few inches wider. There was only one portion of the whole section referred to in tramway No. 2 where a double line was feasible, and that was possibly from Murray Barracks to Ice House-lane, and there only because there were houses only on one side of the road. Where there were houses on both sides it would be impossible for chairs to stop before the shops, and he observed that in England there was considerable opposition to a Tramway Bill by shopkeepers, owing to the loss of custom that would be entailed by the tramway line being so close to their shops as there would be no possibility of vehicles setting down passengers.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON said he thought it would be almost impossible to meet the arguments of the hon. gentleman opposite in the absence of the plans and the engineers who were responsible for the drawing of the plans, but his recollection of what took place in Select Committee was that those who were examined stated that people at home had become almost unanimous that a double line had advantages over a single line. He was not aware until that moment that the opposition to be offered by the hon. member opposite, and as he was under the impression the opinion of the Committee had been unanimously arrived at, he was not in a position to question the facts the member had brought forward and therefore he must leave the matter in the hands of the Committee, depending solely on the result of the vote of the majority of the Council.

The ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE, as Chairman of the Select Committee, said he thought there could be no doubt any tramway in the streets would be a most serious inconvenience, but the only question he looked at was whether the amount of accommodation given to the public would not exceed the inconvenience which people who had to use the road in another way would be subject to. When they came to the conclusion that a double line could be recommended safely it was, he thought, on these grounds, that the street would hardly at any time be occupied by two carriages except when they were passing, and that consequently, although the street would be occupied by the two lines, yet passengers, if they saw a tram car coming down one line could get on the other and make use of the street just as well as if there was a single line only. It was thought that if there was a single line only there would be so many points of stoppage, and the cars would have to stop so many minutes, that the inconvenience would be almost as great as if they had sanctioned a double line. With regard to the point alluded to by his hon. friend, Captain Deane, that a double line of tramways would prevent a carriage stopping opposite the shops, he agreed with him that such a thing would be almost impossible, and the only thing for the carriage to do, it seemed to him, was to move on the other line when there was a tram car approaching. The effect of the evidence on his mind was that there was very little additional danger or inconvenience entailed by having a double line of rails instead of a single one, but anything Captain Deane said, after having studied the subject, would have considerable weight with him.

The Hon. M. S. TONNOCHY said it appeared to him that it would be so much easier to put down one line first, and then add another one afterwards, than to put down a double line at first, and then have to take one up afterwards. Another objection he had to commencing with a double line was that he thought it best to try the single line first for this reason—that whatever improvements were made in tram rails, they were sure to be more or less an inconvenience to carriages, especially to jurisdiction. He was

Post Office.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Nagasaki, San Francisco, and Honolulu.
—Per *Ajfer Head*, to-morrow, the 10th instant,
at 2.30 P.M.

For Macao, Manila, Macassar, Sourabaya, Sa-
marang, and Batavia.—Per *Ajeh*, on Saturday,
the 11th instant, at 7.30 A.M.

For Singapore, and London.—Per *Ajax*, on
Saturday, the 11th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Amoy.—Per *Diamante*, on Saturday, the

11th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
For Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Sydney, Melbourne, &—Per *Bowen*, on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Anmy, Tamsui, and Taiwanfoo.—Per *Hawloong*, on Monday, the 13th instant, at noon.
For Strait and Calcutta.—Per *Lennox*, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
For Strait and Calcutta.—Per *Japan*, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
For Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per *Devonshire*, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
For Kobe and Yokohama.—Per *Sunida Maru*, on Thursday, the 16th instant, at 5 P.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Hongkong Directory and Hong*

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.
The French Contract Packet "PELAGO," will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th February, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, *viz* Naples; to Saigon, straits settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India (via Madras) the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.
The British Contract Packet "THETIS" will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 21st instant with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe *viz* Brindisi; to the straits settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B. This packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAIL.
THE FRENCH MAIL.
DAY BEFORE DEPARTURE (OR SATURDAY if the de-
parture be on Monday).
 5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office
 open out of office hours.
DAY OF DEPARTURE.
 7 A.M., Post Office opens.
 10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of
 all printed matter and patterns ceases.
 11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.
 11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee
 of 10 cents until
 11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
 11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board
 the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until
 time of departure.
THE ENGLISH MAIL—DAY OF DEPARTURE.
NOON, Money Order Office closes.
 1 P.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of
 all printed matter and patterns ceases.
 2 P.M., Mail closed, except for Late Letters.
 3.10 P.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee
 of 10 cents, until
 3.30 P.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
 3.40 P.M., Late Letters may be posted on board
 the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until
 time of departure.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.
 1.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy. Non-
 commissioned, Officers,* Bandmasters, Army
 Schoolmasters (not Superintending or First Class)
 Writers or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce
 letters to the United Kingdom by mail at the
 rate of four pence (two-pence) each, which may
 be prepaid either in Imperial or in Hongkong
 Stamps. By private steamer the postage is two
 cents (one penny).
 2.—The same privileges apply to letters ad-
 dressed to the Privates and Non-commissioned

Officers named above.

3.—Private steamers leave Hongkong for London about every ten days.

4.—The letters must not exceed half an ounce. No handkerchiefs, jewellery, &c., can be sent, even with the ends open.

5.—If from a soldier or sailor his class and description must be stated in full on the letter, the cover of which must be signed by the Commanding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c., in full. If to a soldier or sailor, his class and description, with name of regiment, ship, &c., must be stated in full.

6.—Soldiers and sailors have no privileges with regard to books or papers, nor can these be prepaid with Imperial Stamps.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a seal. The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a chit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the postage stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters, per 1 oz	10 Cents.
Post Cards, each	3 Cents.
Books, Patterns, and Commercial } Papers, per 2 oz	2 Cents
Newspapers & Prices Current, each	2 Cents.
Registration	10 Cents.
Do. with return receipt.....	15 Cents.

Commercial papers signify such papers as are thought written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge is the same as for books, but all packets of and over 4 oz. weight are charged 5 Cents.

TEA MUSTERS.

Persons who send Musters of Tea through the Post in Tins are requested to have them made flat or square instead of round, as it is impossible to pack round tins securely in the mail bags. It is believed that the tea will travel more safely in flat tins, which are not so liable as round ones to be bulged in. 4 by 3 by 18 inches is suggested as a good size. The tins should not have sharp corners.

No responsibility can be accepted in this De-

Department for erroneous replies to verbal enquiries, or to notes addressed to subordinate officers. The shroffs told off to sell stamps should especially not be regarded as able to give correct information. The Postal Guide alone is the standard on all points on which such information may be required.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz.—Conductor, Gunner, Postmaster, or Chaplain.

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(continued)